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Up to February 7, 1969

**3,263** U.S. aircraft downed  
in North Viet Nam

SOUTH VIET NAM

## A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON GI'S IN SAIGON, HUE, DANANG:

HQ OF 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION, BASE CAMP OF 1st INFANTRY  
DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF 25th AND 9th INFANTRY DIVISIONS HIT



Young Liberation fighters

## CAMBODIA'S HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT BACK VIET NAM POSITION AT PARIS CONFERENCE

(Text of Feb. 1, 1969 Statement)

**N**OW that the quadrilateral Paris Conference on Viet Nam is underway, Simeon Norodom Sihamoni, Head of State and the Royal Government of Cambodia, express the hope of the Khmer people for a happy outcome of the negotiations. For the honour and humanity it is important that an end be put as quickly as possible to the sufferings imposed on the Vietnamese people from outside and to the masses which is weighing on all the peoples of South-East Asia.

True to her policy of complete independence, Cambodia holds that the re-establishment of peace can be achieved only by a just and mutual evaluation of the American troops from South Viet Nam and the recognition of the sacred rights of the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without foreign intervention or interference. Consequently, all the manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating the military occupation by the United States and impeding on the South Vietnamese people an unrepresentative regime must be condemned and denounced as conflicting with the American government's officially proclaimed intentions.

The Head of State and the Royal Government of Cam-

bodia reiterate their total support for the just and legitimate positions of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the Paris Conference. The reasonable proposals put forth by the legitimate representatives of the Vietnamese people as a whole appear to be the only ones likely to bring an honourable solution to the war in Viet Nam. Cambodia therefore remembers that the new American administration show a wise and realistic attitude by accepting these principles which are supported by all justice-upholding countries.

It would be tragic for the future of the world if the United States should dash the hopes generated by the opening of the Paris negotiations and play into the hands of those in Saigon who are trying to prolong a war conducted in their interests against their own people. For their part, the Khmer people consider that if it sincerely wants the American Government can put an end to the conflict by recognizing without ambiguity the sovereignty and unity of Viet Nam, that is to say, complying with the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese interlocutors.

A Great Encouragement to  
Our People

(excerpts from a commentary  
by Khan Dau on Feb. 4, 1969)

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# 3rd SESSION OF PARIS CONFERENCE ON VIET NAM

THE 3rd session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam took place on Feb. 6, 1969.

Taking the floor first, Mr. Tran Van Kiem (NVN) dismissed the speeches made at the two previous sessions by the representatives of the United States and the Saigon Administration. In naked attempts to cover up U.S. aggression, to justify the treason of the Saigon clique and to misrepresent the policies of the Front, they had lied about the number of 14 million South Vietnamese aided by their 17 million kith-and-kin in the North. This is the reason why the Front's conference was an affair cut right from the start.

The Front's delegates denounced the innumerable crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their agents in South Viet Nam, who through a series of acts, her economy, upset the life of her society, corrupted her culture and education, made her people's material and moral life unbearable and suppressed all democratic liberties.

"All the allegations the U.S. and puppet representatives", Mr. Tran Van Kiem said, "cannot justify

the U.S. war of aggression and the Saigon administration represents only servitude and rottenness".

Outlining the process of formation and development of the NFL, the organizer and leader of the victorious struggle waged by the Saigon Administration against the DRVN, he pointed out that the NFL, envoys dwelt on the soundness and appeal of the Front's Political Programme concerning both the independence of U.S. imperialism and the building of a new South Viet Nam problem.

He expressed appreciation of the wholehearted assistance given to the South Vietnamese by the 17 million kith-and-kin in the North. He also asserted that it is inherently in the absolutely legitimate brotherhood between the people of both zones. He refuted the U.S. puppet's North Viet Nam aggression against the South's charge, and rejected their proposals to "restore of the DMZ to its original status and form and withdraw of troops". These are, he said, a move to divert public opinion from the fundamental issue which is U.S. aggression.

Underlining the soundness

of the NFL five points' Manifesto, Mr. Tran Van Kiem declared that the U.S. representative should no longer try to shirk but should consider the urgent demand of the Saigon Vietnamese people to the five points of the NFL.

In conclusion he reaffirmed the good will of the NFL whose delegation is ready to engage with the other delegations in discussions conducive to a reasonable solution of the South Viet Nam problem.

Taking the floor first, Minister of State Xuan Thuy laid bare the U.S. puppet plan in the two previous sessions: the U.S. representative refused to examine the events in the past and their causes while the puppet representative shamelessly pleaded for the U.S. aggression and the Saigon clique's big treason.

It is the U.S. that flouted the right to self-determination of the Vietnamese people, the DRVN's chief negotiator said, by inciting Ngo Dinh Diem to oppose the reunification of Viet Nam stipulated by the Geneva Agreements and to

create in the South an artificial state, as tool of U.S. neo-colonialism.

Speaking of the so-called "right to self-defence" referred to by the U.S. puppet representative, the North Vietnamese envoy said that it was ludicrous of the aggressors and the traitors to say that they also were entitled to this right to defend exclusively to the Vietnamese people. The latter, the DRVN representative declared, are resolute to fight the aggressors in part of their national territory.

Mr. Xuan Thuy once again pointed to the reasonableness of the DRVN's four points and the NFL's five points. He dismissed the U.S. proposal concerning the DMZ and concluded:

(Continued page 7)

## ANECDOTES AROUND PARIS CONFERENCE

### A U.S. TRICKY PROPOSAL

At the Kiehler Street Conference room, US representative H. Cabot Lodge referred to the 1954 Geneva Agreement as that of "good faith" and that his Government had declared its willingness to respect the Agreements. His only purpose, he said, was to recall that what was to put forward the U.S. shop-worn "concrete proposal" to restore the DMZ to its original status, while ignoring the original and total nature of the Geneva Agreements.

On U.S. command, Saigon puppets' representative Pham Dang Lam also mentioned many times the Geneva Accords. He used his brain to plan that the sending of thousands of US advisers and military personnel in 1967 and subsequent years to South Viet Nam, and the commitment en masse of over half a million GIs there since 1965 were by no means violations of the Geneva documents. He went to the whole length of absurdity to assert that these agreements recognized the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Republic of Viet Nam.

The puppets' spokesman added that the Geneva documents were not to be taken as anything but a lesson from Saigon. This city is making every effort to force the Front's personnel to drop down from 250 people living only dozens of kilometres away from it. If the U.S. now controlling Saigon while it bomb the city outskirts at random, it is this every inch a traitor's answer."

### A PUPPET'S IMBECILE QUESTION

Beside Nguyen Cao Ky's wife

and a batch of hooligans who is to serve as its "guide" in the conference, the traitor by their own parades, which completely exposes their real names as aggressors and traitors.

In the Segur Street Press Conference Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25, 1969, the U.S. puppets' spokesman was bragging of their "implementation" of the Geneva Accords when a *Newswatch* correspondent asked him a question: "Who like me who had been following the Viet Nam question for quite a long time and who had been to the Geneva Conference, can tell us what the Geneva Accords are understood to stipulate that there should be general elections in July 1970?"

At the Jan. 25, 1969 plenary session of the Conference, Saigon puppets' representative Pham Dang Lam thought he was being very clever when he asked the NFL delegate to back with concrete evidence on the cessation of this aggression and the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

The statement condemns all manœuvres aimed at perpetuating U.S. military occupation and imposing on the South Vietnamese people an unrepresentative regime. It bluntly tells the new U.S. administration that if U.S. wants to give a proof of its wisdom and its sense of realism, if it desires an "honourable solution", it should accept the proposals put forward by the DRVN in the three fronts, military, political and diplomatic, in order to deliver completely to the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and ultimately reunify the country.

The Vietnamese people express sincere thanks to Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Government and the brotherly people of Cambodia.

The Feb. 1st statement of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia is a striking manifestation of the vigorous and firm world-wide support of the position of the U.S. Government that the South Viet Nam NFL is also a positive proof of the utter isolation of the United States and its henchmen before world public opinion. The statement highlights that the truth, which cannot be denied in any way by the U.S., as U.S. aggression is the source and immediate cause of the serious situation now obtaining in Viet Nam, and the political solution to the Viet Nam problem must be based on the cessation of this aggression and the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

The Feb. 1st statement of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia is a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people who are concentrating efforts on stepping up their struggle on the three fronts, military, political and diplomatic, in order to deliver completely to the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and ultimately reunify the country.

The Vietnamese people express sincere thanks to Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Government and the brotherly people of Cambodia.

## THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

### SUCCESES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In conducting their war of destruction against North Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists obviously sought, besides other objectives, to paralyse its agricultural production. For 4 years running, the U.S. Air and Naval forces attacked and let up the dyke system and hydraulic works. They dropped hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs on villages and ricefields, killing or wounding peasants and draught animals at work. In some areas such as Vinh Linh and Quang Binh, the destruction assumed truly genocidal proportions: in some localities, U.S. aircraft sprayed toxic chemicals, killing animals and ruining the crops.

By so doing, Washington thought it would be able to bring the North Vietnamese to their knees. But it was mistaken. Over the past 4 years, the rural farmers in North Viet Nam have been clinging to their fields and their villages and have coupled the fighting with the boosting of production. They have performed well, did experts. They have shown themselves quite worthy of a people who, in the course of a 4,000-year history marked incessantly by an arduous and successful resistance against foreign invasion, have never run short of supplies.

What are the causes of this success? In the first place, we must mention a factor of a decisive character in the development of agricultural production: the constant consolidation and improvement of the agricultural co-op. The co-operative farmers and their families, and co-operatives have been brought closer day by day by the very arduous work of the peasant householders. They joined the co-ops. In areas which were enemy selected targets, such as Vinh Linh and Quang Binh, this rate was 97%, and even 100%. 77% of the co-ops have been

to a higher-socialist-level.

In order to step up intensive cultivation and raise crop yields, agricultural co-ops have formed teams specializing in the preparation of manure, built installations to this effect, making use of all sources of manure to improve the soil stable litter, night soil, green leaves, lime stone, etc... Azolla and seashells, corallines rich in nitrogen have been cultivated in all provinces. During the 1967 summer cultivation, the acreage fertilized with azolla reached 350,000 hectares. Many provinces such as Nam Ha, Thanh Binh and Vinh Linh, fed tractors to each cultivated hectare for each crop, or from 50 to 100% more than the pre-war period. Many co-ops even raised these figures to 20 or 24 tons.

Selected seeds have replaced the old strains in a large number of provinces. In some provinces such as Thai Binh, Ninh Binh and Nam Ha, etc., have ousted old varieties of rice at the rate of from 80 to 90 per cent.

Next, the application of science and new techniques in agriculture has not been neglected, and the Party and Government have readjusted the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism to war-time conditions.

In the field of agricultural hydraulics emphasis has been put on the building of medium and small-sized projects coupled with the relay of irrigation systems. At the same time, measures are taken—and are being taken—to ensure the defence of major key projects against bombing and to make the most of them. Although the climatic conditions has required over the past year erratic rainfall, which added to natural calamities to enemy destructions, our co-operatives farmers surmounted all difficulties. The irrigated areas not only are maintained, but also greatly increased. In 1967, 63% of the co-ops had possessed pumps and husking machines.

The contingent of agricultural technicians consists of thousands of university-trained cadres, and tens of thousands of middle-level qualified workers, trained for different specialities: cultivation, physiopathology, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, etc...

Almost all co-ops possess one or two middle-level or primary-level cadres, some a university-trained cadre. In addition, every year, even more cadres from seminars have been held at various levels for popularisation of new farm techniques and experiments in intensive cultivation of some varieties of plants with the participation of millions of cadres and co-operative farmers. The application of scientific and technical agriculture has become a broad and powerful mass movement.

The successes obtained by the class of collective farmers in North Viet Nam in agricultural production over the past 4 years admit an ardent war and recurrent natural calamities are very important factors of a deep revolutionary significance. They constitute an achievement of the traditional industrious and fortitude of the Vietnamese people, the judicious policy of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government in the field of agricultural production. The new methods of production, which played a worthy part in the strategically important successes won recently by the people of North Viet Nam, which compelled the U.S. imperialists to unconditionally stop the bombardments of the DRVN and the U.S. bases in Laos, the Paris quadrilateral Conference.

(1) To facilitate irrigation and dry plots of ricefields should be arranged into larger ones, which is unfeasible unless the co-ops are brought to a socialist level.

### INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS IN L.S. VILLAGE

Over the past years, with the help of centrally-run industry, local industry has been growing at a quick tempo. Each province now boasts a network of mechanical enterprises and workshops scattered to villages and agricultural cooperatives. Such installations effectively contribute to the development of agriculture. The following report tells how industry was built in a village of Nghi An province, in the 4th zone which has constantly been attacked by the USAF and the U.S. Navy.

Editor

With its 2,500 population, L.S. was one of the poorest villages in Nghi An province. The greater part of its farmland was in the hands of landlord Bati. The peasants lived at the poverty line foot. In time of famine, many people left the village to scavenge a living in other areas.

Such amenities as nurseries, kindergartens, schools, cultural houses... multiplied. The people's economic life was better off in L.S. Rice grown by co-operative farms grew by 200% per hectare. Small children also did their bit by collecting old bricks, tiles and scrap iron. All those who knew nothing about machinery and technology were drafted to make the core of the handicraft team. Tens of youths gave up their pastime to learn to repair tools or to start acquainted with antheropy, electricity and machine repairing.

The Provincial Service of Industry sent technicians to L.S. to help build its industry. Enterprises in the province have contributed to it. The motor launch and boat-building factory volunteered to install bellows. The sawmill of X. and the district Tractor Station also provided useful equipment.

A festive village was prevalent over the village. Here was a workshop under construction; there foundations were being dug to shelter machines. Tractors roar past in the fields, others mow grass in the shade. Beneath the shade of bamboo-trees, technicians showed farmers how to operate machines. In the cop yard, old workers Sol and Thanh taught young men the

(Continued page 7)

ON Jan. 25, 1969, the Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam issued a communiqué on the step-up use of chemical weapons by the Americans against the South Vietnamese people in 1968.

The communiqué quoted the American daily "Los Angeles Times" (Sept. 1, 1968) as revealing that Washington has spent some \$1 million dollars on toxic chemicals, i.e., twice as many as in 1967. A new plant built by the Pentagon was scheduled to produce 30 million litres of toxic chemicals per annum for the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

In 1968, the aggressors sprayed, in thousands of times, toxic chemicals and gas over 100,000 square metres in South Viet Nam, inflicting many casualties and heavy losses on the civilian population.

In February and March, more than 50 sq. kilometers of crops in the districts of Cam Lo and Gio Linh in north Quang Tri were destroyed and thousands of people poisoned by U.S. chemicals. During the same period, just before harvest time, U.S. planes dumped chemicals on fields grown with 3rd lunar month rice in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Pleiku and Quang Duc provinces. US chemicals killed 42 children aged from 1 to 10 in Hoai My village, Hoai Nhieu district, Binh Dinh province.

# U.S. CRIMES IN 1968 IN SOUTH VIET NAM DENOUNCED

## EXTENSIVE CHEMICAL WARFARE AGAINST CIVILIANS

Pleiku and Quang Duc provinces. US chemicals killed 42 children aged from 1 to 10 in Hoai My village, Hoai Nhieu district, Binh Dinh province.

Between the beginning of June and the end of September, US chemicals were repeatedly used against 15 villages in Quang Son, Tien Phuoc and Lang Ky districts (Quang Nam province), destroying thousands of hectares of manioc and maize and hundreds of hectares of rice. Hundreds of people were affected, fifty old persons and children among them fatally. In Hoai Nhieu, gas was lobbed on Tu Cau and Giang Chanh in Binh Thuan province seriously poisoning many people.

Since the beginning of the year, repeated sprayings of chemicals by U.S. planes and U.S.-Sailor-controlled villages in Ua Hia, Long Khanh and Tay Ninh provinces caused heavy losses to the people. From mid-August to mid-September, the U.S. aggressors kept using chemicals against civilians in Tay Ninh province, especially along Highway 26, in Chu La, Cao Kho, Ben Cui, Ben Lai and Ong Hanh areas and in strategic hamlets on both sides of Highway 22 (from Tay Ninh to Go Dau). US chemicals not only destroyed crops but also killed domestic animals and severely affected human health. In particular, the digestive system, the liver, the kidneys, the heart and the muscles.

According to data in 1968, hundreds of toxic chemical sprayings on the provinces of Central Nam Bo were carried out. They covered with rich crops, killed hundreds and poisoned thousands of people (mostly women and children) and destroyed more than 50,000 hectares of crops.

The province, score of villages were sprayed in April with noxious chemicals; all over an area of hundreds of hectares of orchards and fields, the trees were stripped of their leaves and the plants withered. Tens of thousands of people

were affected. Almost all the inhabitants of Hoa An and Hoa Da Thinh hamlets suffered from paralysis in their limbs and vomited repeatedly. The three villages of Tan Hung, Tan Ly Dong and Tan Can Nghia had on Oct. 6 hundreds of people poisoned; in particular, affected human health.

On Jan. 30, many people in Huie affected by US chemicals suffered loss of lost consciousness. In the first fortnight of February, napalm and gas were used by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against such densely populated areas as the Dong Ba quarter, Phan Boi Chau street or the streets lying between the Eastern Gate and the Eastern Gate. On Feb. 13 and 14, phosphorus and gas bombs were dropped in great quantity near the Dong Ba Gate. Many people were choked or vomited. Many houses and property of the inhabitants were burned by phosphorous bombs. Cho Lon area in Saigon was sprayed with gas on June 3.

U.S. toxic chemicals and gas were also used massively against the urban population in South Viet Nam, the communiqué added.

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On April 7, U.S. planes raided Binh Thanh village (Kien Phong province) twice, releasing 3 tons of toxic gas over 200 people, most of whom were women and children, were seriously poisoned. Meanwhile, U.S. helicopter gunships indiscriminately shot at houses, killing tens of people.

On Jan. 20, "Cavalrymen"

A NOTHER statement of the Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam revealed that in execution of their "accelerated pacification" programme, the aggressors and their agents had resorted to the most barbarous means to force the populations of many villages out of their native places into disguised concentration camps dubbed "new tribal habitats".

The following typical cases of brutality were cited:

On Dec. 20, 1968, puppet commandos with the help of U.S. "Cavalrymen" killed Mr. Tho, Mr. Tuoc and Mr. Be, relatives of puppet troops in Tra Ca area, Long An province.

On Jan. 20, "Cavalrymen" sank a motor boat with many puppet troops' relatives on board on the Vam Co river, Long An province, killing 19 people, mostly women and children.

On Jan. 20, "Cavalrymen" conducted a terror raid on a hamlet in My Thanh Dong village, same province. After ransacking, destroying

## MASSACRES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The rapists afterwards went into the shelter where Mrs. Hien's family and their neighbours hid, blocking all exits then threw grenades and incendiary bombs into it. 21 people, including 12 children and some adults, after killing the old man the GIs took turns in raping her to death.

Two children who tried to escape were caught by the GI's and smothered to death.

All the victims were Catholics of Hop Hoi, Long An province.

Thus, 49 women and children on a small bit of

bodies were either mutilated or charred.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Xuong, 60, died with her grand child in her arms.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Ut who was with child was burned to death.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Ham, another pregnant woman and mother of 5 children, was also burned to death. Her other 3 children died, their bodies still embracing their mother.

Two children who tried to escape were caught by the GI's and smothered to death.

All the victims were Catholics of Hop Hoi, Long An province.

Thus, 49 women and

land were massacred by U.S. "Cavalrymen".

THE Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam earnestly calls on international democratic organizations, international organizations and International Information Centre to Denounce U.S. Crimes in South Viet Nam, scientists, democratic personalities and the world press, and on progressive governments to take every measure to stop the bourgeoisie's U.S. crimes and give more effective support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for national salvation until total victory.

## Saigon Currency Keeps Depreciating

PHAM THANH VINH

**A**s their doomsday approaches, the Thieu-Ky Huong puppet administration is struggling desperately with multiple difficulties, particularly with financial, political, economic, financial, monetary... They are trying by every means to solve the "problem" of exports to earn foreign exchange to meet the failure of which they themselves believe inevitable.

Proportionately to the expansion of the "limited war" in South Viet Nam, the value of the paper currency has been swelling at an alarming rate. From 16.5 billion piastres (South Viet Nam currency) in 1969, it soared to 46 billion or nearly three times that revenue in 1968 came mainly from "reformed control tax" and "economic reconstruction tax", but the latter is said to have added little to the additional income brought by 1969 amounts to 120 billion. Hence, in view of the present astronomical trend of this budget, this is certain to increase further.

The cause of this spiralling in the Saigon budget lies actually in the fact that the aggressor's troops, supported by the U.S. and the puppet administration has been looting steadily forcing them to take drastic measures to meet the situation. And what are their expedients on this score?

The first lever used by the puppet administration to finance its war budget is the "control tax" and "economic reconstruction tax", because it has accepted U.S. "aid" and the role of a tool of U.S. neo-colonialism that the Saigon administration has adopted in the last half of 1968. US goods represented only 221,370,000 U.S. dollar or a little more than one-third of the plan budget. The volume of bank-notes in circulation rose from 27 billion piasters at the end of 1967 to over 60 billion by the end of 1968, an increase of 1.7 billion within a period of 18 months. Between June 1968 and December 1968, the Saigon budget deficit reached 31 more billion, equivalent to the currency, an average of 1.2 billion per month. Again, in the first six months of 1969, another 16 billion were in circulation, or a monthly increase of 2.2 billion. It was estimated by the Saigon administration that the budget deficit in 1969 would be 30 billion.

Another Saigon daily, "Tin Chung" (Morning News), on November 26, 1968 disclosed that the projected budget for 1969 was 16 billion piasters for 1968 and 17 billion for 1969. Thus, a big gap remains to be filled in the budget deficit. The budget deficit in 1968 was 12 billion, or a monthly increase of 2 billion. It was estimated that by December 1968 the total war budget in circulation was in the region of 130-140 billion, or an increase of 45-50 billion for 1968 alone. In the conditions of social inflation, the budget deficit in the puppet administration's budget in 1969 will be more serious still. Saigon predicted a deficit of 50-60 billion (projected spending: 130 billion projected revenue: 80 billion). However, it may be more realistic to forecast that the trend would continue to rise. The budget deficit planned figure by at least 20 billion (in 1968 the excess was 16 billion) and revenue would, all intents and purposes, fall 33 percent, so that the projected target would be 135 billion.

Another difficulty encountered by the puppet administration in its attempt to reduce expenses is the heavy setbacks the U.S. and puppets sustained all through 1968, and in 1969, which triggered off an armistice. The Saigon daily "Chinh Luu" on October 4, 1968 remarked: "Thus, the budget deficit in 1969 facing the Saigon administration with difficulties in its attempt to reduce expenses in its budget, and in addition to being a war budget, is also plagued by the cost of a heavy war." Budget deficits for economic construction and cultural programs are negligible. The Thieu-Ky-Huong rule and it will certainly lead to the devaluation of the piaster in 1969.

Medical workers successfully halted minority people from giving up old habits harmful to health and cooking food and checking witchcraft. Many hamlets and villages had already built latrines, washing halls and did satisfactory sanitation and prophylactic work.

Promoting the spirit of thriftiness and self-reliance, the Public Health service in the Southern sector of the Western Highlands carried out difficult conditions investigation of local medical plants and herbs for the preparation of common drugs, saving more than 1.3 million "dong" for the public funds.



A market in South Viet Nam liberated areas

Viet Nam COURIER

## South Viet Nam Liberated Zone Grows Ever Steadier

WESTERN NAM BO PEASANTS RESOLVED TO READ A "DEFEAT-THE-VANKS" AUTUMN CROP

On their Autumn crop last year, peasants in Western Nam Bo encountered far greater difficulties than in previous years. Yet, with their firm resolve to defeat the U.S. aggressors on the production front, they went all out to build 2,000 kilometers of dykes against flood water, reclaim 9,000 hectares of waste land and nearly 7,000 hectares of "antu-Yank" belt.

Alongside the battle against drought and for increased production, peasants in Western Nam Bo reclaimed more than 9,000 hectares of waste land and nearly 7,000 hectares of "antu-Yank" belt.

At present they are making preparations for a new crop of emulsion for a quick and fast harvest of the crop with minimum waste and for its swift dispersion and good storage while speeding up contributions to the Liberation Funds.

CENTRAL NAM BO DANCE AND SONG ENSEMBLES PERFORM ON THE FIRING LINE

Last year, in spite of difficulties, more than 20 district and provincial dance and song ensembles in central Nam Bo clung to the firing line and performed for the combatants; they took part in the fighting in their

own way with their revolutionary songs and music.

In Gia Rai district (Ia Mau) the peasants exerted every effort to store fresh water and built dykes against sea water, thereby preserving 2,700 hectares of rice fields and 20,000 tons of salt.

At present they are making preparations for a new crop of emulsion for a quick and fast harvest of the crop with minimum waste and for its swift dispersion and good storage while speeding up contributions to the Liberation Funds.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ORDER

Given by the NPLCC for the general offensives and uprisings, export people to join in the fighting and boost production, and win puppet armymen over to the side of the Revolution.

In Ben Tre, the provincial ensemble gave 57 performances to an aggregate audience of 16,644 hrs of early rice, or

totalling 32,870. The troopers of Giang Tron, Chau Thanh, Thanh Phu, Ba Tri, Ben Tre, Dak Tien and Dak Nong districts in the H.80, H.10 and H.16 districts (Kon Tum province) and Ben Tre and Dak Lak provinces.

On the "antu-Yank" belt of Quang Ngai province, the educational service of Ben Son District not only furnished normal but also developed comprehensively pre-school, primary, elementary and mass education. Many villages have more than 30,000 anti-epidemic inoculations to minority people and combatants. In the same period, it trained 162 assistant doctors and pharmacists, 12 of whom of ethnic minorities and combatants.

In various provinces, complementary education for cadres was further stepped up. Complementary education which the delta, upland provinces and regular complementary education schools in mountain districts were kept uninterrupted.

With the establishment of revolutionary power in various provinces, new favourable conditions now exist for the educational service in Central Trung Bo to progress toward still greater successes.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS IN SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

Immediately after the order given by the NPLCC for the general offensives and uprisings, export people to join in the fighting and boost production, and win puppet armymen over to the side of the Revolution.

In Ben Tre, the provincial ensemble gave 57 performances to an aggregate audience of 6,000 schoolchildren, from

**News from LAOS**

## Lower Laos : 212 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN A MONTH

WITHIN a month ending January 11, the patriotic armed forces in Lower Laos put out of action 212 enemy troops, killing or wounding large quantities of weapons and other war means, KPL reported.

In Savannakhet, the regional army and guerrillas, countering an enemy raid conducted by a puppet company, on Dec. 28 stormed the enemy's CP. Thred enemy troops were killed and the rest put to flight.

In Attapeu, repeatedly between Dec. 28, 1968 and Jan. 1, 1969, the patriotic forces, gunning down enemy positions, including the HQ of a puppet regiment. Initial reports listed 184 enemy troops killed, a relief platoon wiped out, and a large number of weapons including big guns captured by the patriots.

In Thateng area (Boloven Plateau) the patriots intercepted on Jan. 10 raiders sent by Huong, killing 12 of them and wounding many others.

The next day, another enemy raid on the surroundings of Thateng township was fought off. The guerrillas badly trounced a relief platoon, killing 13 adverse troops.

## Malaya's National Liberation Movement Makes New Progress

THE Malayan people are endowed with traditions of heroic struggle against imperialists and aggressive colonialists, for independence and freedom.

Five years ago, while the war against the Nazis was raging in Europe, Japanese fascist troops invaded many Asian countries. On Dec. 7, 1941 they landed at Labuan on Malaya, defeating 80,000 troops of the British colonialists. Facing the invaders, the Malayan Communist Party, holding the banner of national liberation, set up combat detachments including tens of thousands of young volunteers.

In Sept. 1945 the Japanese capitalised on which imperialists, under the cloak of the "Allied", staged a comeback to Malaya. On the pretence of disarming the Japanese, they tried to suppress the movement of national liberation and place again the Malayan people under their yoke.

At that critical time, the Malayan Communist Party called on the entire people to rise against the British colonialists. On Feb. 1, 1946, they held a meeting in Kuala Lumpur and founded the National Liberation Army of Malaya, which gathered the best children of various Malayan nationalities to work for independence and freedom and are firmly convinced that the Malayan people will win final victory.

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country's will for the immediate and definitive end of U.S. aggression on Viet Nam.

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On Jan. 15,500 representatives of the trade-unions of Paris and of its neighbourhood held a meeting to support the Vietnamese people and welcome a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions coming to Paris to voice support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In his speech, Benoit Frachon, President of the French CGT and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, underscored the determination of the workers and labourers of France and other countries to step up the struggle for the ending by the U.S. Government of its aggression in Viet Nam and for the U.S. withdrawal of its troops from South Viet Nam.

In the name of the WFTU Delegation, Renato Bitons reaffirmed the will of the 140 million workers and labourers, members of the WFTU to carry on their fight until the USA puts an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and withdraws its troops from South Viet Nam. This resolve was expressed in a resolution addressed on Jan. 15 to the U.S. Delegation in Paris.

— On Jan. 20 and 21, 1969, the Swedish Committee of Solidarity with Vietnamese People convened meetings in several towns to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. In Uddevalla, members of the Swedish Democratic Socialist Youth distributed leaflets for the end of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam and for popular support for the South Viet Nam NFL.

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the member

persistence and freedom of the

movement of national and democratic revolution has been making new progress in Malaya. In many urban and demerit areas, workers, students and other progressive forces have launched several actions while guerrilla units of the National Liberation Army have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in numerous mountainous areas, especially in the North west, on the Taman border.

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JANUARY 1969...

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Military Operations...

(Continued from page 8)

ON Jan. 17, President Ngouabi of Congo (B) warmly hailed the successes won by the Vietnamese people in both zones, stating, "The Party, Government, Revolutionary Council and people of Congo-Brazza are resolutely supporting the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and wish them more brilliant successes on the battlefield as well as on the conference table. We are firmly confident that final victory will be theirs."

— According to reports from Dar-es-Salam, Stephen Mbando, Tanzania's State Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs, on Jan. 24 condemned the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and urged that the USA put halt to violations of DRVN territory, begin serious talks in Paris, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam NFL.

He also laid stress again on the unswerving support of the Party, Government and people of Tanzania for the Vietnamese people until final victory, for the positions of the DRVN and of the NFL at the Paris conference on Viet Nam.

— On Jan. 23, the French National Committee of Action for the Support and Victory of the Vietnamese People published a communiqué calling on the French people to step up efforts to a view to actively supporting the Vietnamese people at the present stage of their struggle.

According to the communiqué, the Committee launched a large-scale drive of political and material support to the Vietnamese people, consisting of the following actions:

— A national collection with a 100-million franc target and to wind up at the end of March, as a token of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the North as well in the South.

— 8 local mass rallies to be held to express the

The whole world on our side

## Progressive World Reaffirms Firm Support For Vietnamese People

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The province recently resulted in 75 aircraft wrecked and heavily whittled down another, destroyed 60 military vehicles including 29 tanks and armoured cars, and downed 6 aircraft. On various roads in Tay Ninh province, 3 whole puppet companies and hundreds of GIs and puppet troops were wiped out, 40 military vehicles put out of action and 5 aircraft downed between January 5 and 15. The ambuses on the Dakto-Kontum road from January 2 to 20 resulted in 30 military vehicles destroyed. During the three days ending January 15, enemy forces were repeatedly ambushed at the Mang Giang Pass (Gia Lai) and lost 40 vehicles including 33 tanks and armoured troops carriers. Waylaying the enemy at the Hau Van pass on January 14, the PLAF destroyed 6 trucks laden with troops and 11 others transporting military supplies.

Roads and waterways became more unsafe to the enemy than ever. On the Long Tau River system, the main lifeline linking Saigon to the military port at Vung Tau, 8 big military cargo ships were sunk or shot ablaze within 11 days. Most of the rivers in the Mekong delta have come under the control of the guerrillas and regional forces in spite of the enemy's "river fleet".

Meanwhile, guerrilla warfare developed vigorously right in the town with patriotic fighters liquidating a greater number of enemy agents while foiling the enemy's "accelerated pacification" programme. On the other hand, the so-called "civil guards" of the puppets proved incapable of coping with the guerrillas. The anti-war movement was spreading in the puppet army as well as in U.S. forces, with repeated strikes for an end to the U.S. war, for peace and repatriation of GIs.

On strategic Highway 4 in My Tho province alone, guerrillas and the regional forces in the ten days ending January 17 put out of action over 40 GIs and 11 military vehicles. Between January 8 to 12, PLAF fighters along Highways 13 and 12 in Binh Long province wrote off 5 American

gunboats and sank 1000 tons of shells.

South of Hue city, on Jan. 21, the PLAF artillery opened fire on the operational headquarters of U.S. air force unit 14km south of Phu Bai and 20km south of Hiep Phuoc. Afterwards, the PLAF

fought three successive battles

ground-assaulted the enemy position, overran the HQ, killing or wounding hundreds of American troops (including an artillery company commander) and set aside heli-copters and combat launches. (Enemy casualties were 230 in My Tho, 300 in Ben Tre and 150 in Kien Tuong).

DA NANG REGION

WESTERN sources report continued attacks by the PLAF throughout South Viet Nam in the first days of February.

On Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1969, the PLAF penetrated into the big U.S. 101st Airborne Division units of Da Nang and Da Nang county and mounted a series of attacks on US-puppet positions inside and around Da Nang, killing 50 US troops. Earlier, on Jan. 3, the PLAF launched a surprise attack on the supply base of the 6th district, 3km west of Quy Nhon town, burning down a building containing 8 million litres of gasoline and 30 crates of military supplies freshly unloaded.

In addition, from Jan. 3 to 13, 1000 regional forces and the "civil guards" in Hoai An town, Da Nang and the Dien Ban, Bau Lai districts intercepted enemy raiders, took a toll of 1,000, shot down 4 helicopters. South of Hiep Phuoc, on Jan. 24, the PLAF artillery opened fire on the operational headquarters of U.S. air force unit 14km south of Phu Bai and 20km south of Hiep Phuoc. Afterwards, the PLAF fought three successive battles

on ricefields against four companies of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division, only 20 km south of Saigon. Fighting lasted until past midnight. Many U.S. troops were killed or wounded. Meanwhile, in Saigon the home guard units blasted down the office of the civil defence of the puppet administration in Cho Lon and an open arms centre in Gia Dinh on Jan. 31, 1969. On the night of Feb. 1, the homesteads in Saigon and the U.S. Navy right in the centre of the city were set on fire by many vehicles.

In Hué, at dawn on Feb. 3 the PLAF slammed artillery fire on two positions of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division in the northern sector of the city. U.S. forces and dozens of rounds exploded in the Division Headquarters and the relay radio station, causing considerable damage.

In Da Nang, the PLAF intercepted enemy units around the city and Hoai An town, 15 km south of Da Nang, 300 puppet troops were pinned down for two days (Feb. 1 and 2) along Highway 1 near the city, while U.S. Marines stationed nearby played possum.

Earlier, on Jan. 30, the prolonged fighting conducted by 8,000 U.S. and puppet troops against Hu Lang An (more than 150 km southwest of Da Nang) was virtually checked by the guerrillas and regional forces who decimated the U.S. units, putting them in the last week of Jan. alone.

## 3rd Session of Paris...

(Continued from page 2)

Vietnamese people's "right to self-defence". He also repeated his proposals on the DMZ and mutual withdrawal of troops.

U.S. proposals were backed by the representative of the Saigon administration, Pham Dang Lam, who, moreover, reiterated his slanders against the DRVN and her socialist regime.

The absurd and slanderous allegations of the U.S. and

puppet representatives were roundly disposed of by Mr. Xuan Thuy and Mr. Tran Buu Kim right at the Conference session. They pointed out that the U.S. so-called concrete proposals only aimed at maintaining neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, opposing the cessation of US aggressive war and prolonging and perpetuating Viet Nam's partition.

Earlier, on the night of Feb. 1, 1969, the PLAF fought three successive battles

paid by the workday. Within 6 months the factory of farm tools turned out nearly 1,000 tools and 400 improved vehicles. Each co-op member had at his disposal 5 to 7 improved tools, which proved that the co-op had an adequate supply of these. Local needs in insecticides, as well as in bricks and tiles were fully met.

Thanks to such sellable efforts, all workshops were soon put into operation. Fifty co-op members, as workers, received monthly wages while the others were

provided with tools, insecticides and other materials by the spot industry, agriculture in L.S. has been making headway. Large-scale intensive cultivation has been carried out. Meanwhile, hundreds of young men have been able to join up or participate in other revolutionary activities.

## INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS...

(Continued from page 3)



Shock youth bearer unit carrying war wounded to the nearest medical station

